

ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI MUST BE FREED



A GENERAL STRIKE WILL FREE THEM

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

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One Dollar a Year

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Why Add the Electric Chair to Cross, Stake, Gibbet, Guillotine and Scaffold to Mark Liberty's Pathway?

GRASS GROWING ON THE GRADE

TELEGRAM

Prince Rupert, B. C., Aug. 11, 1912.

Industrial Worker:

Fourteen thousand men on G. T. P. lay down their tools. Solidarity excellent. Grass growing on the grade. Contractors divided. Victory sure. Race lines broken. Watch employment sharks. Spread the news and the finest victory in the West is guaranteed for workers. Organization funds needed. Send same to A. O. MORSE, Box 917.

The G. T. P. construction workers from Prince Rupert to Edmonton have at last revolted.

Fourteen thousand men have gone on a vacation. Men have been streaming into Prince Rupert and Edmonton for the last two weeks—muckers, drillers, teamsters, cooks, flunkies, timekeepers, stationmen.

The police and contractors cannot understand the solidarity of this great mass of men, marching to the union headquarters, 25 different nationalities standing together as one, organized and drilled like soldiers. These are a few of the men who are getting ready to overthrow the present system of society.

Fourteen Thousand Men on Strike

Up to the present time of writing, only four arrests have been made by the police. They could find no crime to lay on their shoulders, so they were turned loose. The contractors are offering all kinds of bribes to get men back to work. These men are not to be bribed. They understand their class interest. An injury to one is an injury to all.

Most of the contractors are in town drunk. Try to drown their sorrows.

Steam shovels are lying still; not even a man to blow a whistle of these great labor saving machines.

The railroad workers understand that we must shorten the hours of labor to give the unemployed a chance to work.

We have got our committees well organized. Every one in the country is going to help us in this fight by letting the working class know of the class war on the G. T. P. You can help us by holding protest meetings. Picket the sharks and raise funds to help us win our fight.

All live wires get out of your slumber and get to your post. The working class expect every one to do his duty.

We have victory in sight. Contractors are fighting each other. Strikers are solid.

Let us have your answer. We can tell by the number of scabs that are shipped if you are true to your class.

Let us have this strike won before the convention.

Yours in revolt,

PRESS COMMITTEE G. T. P.

Brothers, Comrades and Fellow Workers:—Owing to condition on the construction work on the G. T. P. on the Skeena & Bulkley Valley, we have been forced to revolt. Every plan of action was taken to try to make our conditions a little better.

Government inspectors, also an appeal to Province and Federal Government brought us no results and we have been forced to strike against the hellish conditions imposed upon the railroad construction workers in Northern British Columbia.

Wages are so low and prices of commodities so high in the camps that the condition of the textile worker in the East is like heaven compared to ours. The black slaves during the days of chattel slavery got food, clothing and shelter, they had an ideal existence in contrast with the railroad worker on the G. T. P.

On these grounds we appeal to all workers to assist us financially and by advertising the strike.

Help yourself by assisting us. Send all funds to A. O. Morse, Box 917, Prince Rupert, B. C.

A WORD FROM THE JAIL

One of the attorneys in the case writes to the editor, on request of Joe Ettor, saying in part: "Joe was very much pleased with your special edition and with the good work it is doing in the Northwest. Joe wants you to tell the fellow workers in your section that there is grave danger in this case because as the agents of the mill people have started the prosecution they feel as though they must make good to justify their actions."

"Both Joe and Arturo are enjoying the best of health and they are doing a tremendous amount of reading so that when they come out they will be better equipped than ever to again take up the fight."



SHALL EMERSON DIE? NOT WHILE LABOR HOLDS THE LEVER, KIRBY, OLD PAL

Conditions in the Southern Lumber Belt

De Ridder, La., Aug. 6, 1912.

"Industrial Worker":

Fellow Worker Doree and the writer are now enjoying a vacation in the Southland, among the timber wolves, and possibly it will be of some interest to the lumber jacks of the Northwest to get a line on conditions prevailing in this section.

We arrived at Alexandria headquarters of the B. T. W. on July 30 and have since lost all fear of that place called "hell." We judge this place to be about 137 degrees hotter than hell. While passing through on the train, I noticed a sign on a dump—"Restaurant, Meals Short." We wondered if this was true. We were not long in finding out the absolute correctness of the statement. A 15c to 20c Friaco meal will cost 35c to 40c here. There is little or no sale of doughnuts and the doughnutarian has no place. We remained in Alexandria three days before departing for Lake Charles, where 64 members of the B. T. W. are confined in jail, all but two of whom are charged with murder, several with three counts to their credit. This is the result of the mad endeavor of the Lumber Barons to stifle and prevent, by any and all means, the organization of the workers. So raw and unprovoked was the assault upon the part of the lumber interests, in shooting up a peaceable meeting, that the great mass of people realize the danger organized greed has placed them in, denounce it as an unheard of outrage, and what adds to their resentment is the fact that Galloway and his henchmen, held largely responsible for the killing, were turned loose to continue the browbeating of the workers in their attempt to force them into submission. But fall they will and must. The old adage, "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad," is demonstrated. The workers now see keenly that their only hope lies in solid organization, based upon correct class lines.

The things that struck both Doree and myself most forcibly were the conditions as compared with those in the West. Here the small farmer is largely dependent upon the workers of the mills and woods. He has virtually no outside market for his produce, and he and his offshoots work in mill or woods. The truck store system of payment discounts all tend to unite the small farmer and laborer. Another factor is the kinship, by marriage, between the farmer and laborer, and more settled conditions.

There are the so-called "free" towns and mill towns. Mill towns are those where all property is owned or controlled by the milling company. Another form where they virtually control the slave is the turpentine camp. Instances have been recorded where one company has paid employees' debts in order to get his services. It is in the mill-owned camps where they are so ready with gun play and resort to any means to prevent organization. For instance: They use the high priced man, and company sucker, who are formed into a protective association, for the purpose of preaching "social equality" to the negro, and "white supremacy" to the whites. They also act as gun men. But with all this they must and will fail. Economic necessity demands organization regardless of race or color.

At Lake Charles I visited the boys in jail. Was admitted without question. Found them all together and spent some two and one-half hours with them. They were all in fine spirits and confident. The conditions are the most favorable I ever met with. I presume this is due to the strong sentiment in their favor. They have two electric fans, cots with mattresses, and everything made as comfortable as jail rules will permit. On departing the boys were one in saying: "Organize, organize! In this consists both our and your freedom from greed and oppression." This is the spirit that is going to win and it is arising all over the land.

Next morning at depot of K. C. S. I offered five dollar gold piece to ticket agent for ticket to De Ridder. He looked at it and, not knowing what it was, refused to take it. He wanted paper. The gold I could not pass, so still have it. While changing cars we met a party of some twenty with well filled baskets, wearing white badges with the letters "B. T. W.", on their way to Lake Charles, to spend the day with their comrades in jail.

We held a meeting here on the 6th, then on to Merryville to visit local of eight hundred, then to six or eight other towns in the state. Then over to Texas, where we will endeavor to strengthen and build up new locals. I am given to understand that the sentiment is strong for organization and we ought to get some results. Doree and myself will work in team throughout this section.

The uniting of the B. T. W. and the I. W. W. will require almost a complete change of structure. The B. T. W. being simply a mass organization, all work, practically speaking, is done through general office.

The uniting of the North and South into a National Union of Timber Workers should awaken renewed effort all along the line, and it will now be up to the lumber jacks, North and South, to get busy and show the labor world that they are alive and doing things. The right kind of stuff is in them. Their opportunity is here to do away with long hours, pig pens—called bunk-houses, and a lot of other abuses that ought and must be relegated to the rear.

You are men and must and will have conditions fit for men. It is up to you. No one can do it for you. Why work long hours under beastly conditions, when your fellow workers in other industries are pushing ahead?

GET ACTIVE! ORGANIZE TO WIN!

Yours for Victory,
GEORGE SPEED.

Pittsburg Police Thugs Brutally Club Workers

The Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch on August 11 gives an account of a street meeting which was brutally broken up by mounted police. Extracts of the account are herewith given.

Over 5,000 Socialists and their followers, including many members of the Industrial Workers of the World, again clashed with the police at Homewood and Kelly streets, East End, last night, when the former attempted to hold another open air meeting at that place. Mounted police rode down mobs of excited people before the riot was fully under control, and 28 Socialists and their sympathizers were placed under arrest. The majority of them are charged with disorderly conduct and the others are charged with violating certain sections of the city ordinances.

In anticipation of witnessing trouble of a serious nature fully 10,000 people were massed in the square bounded by Homewood avenue, Kelly street, Hamilton avenue and Sterrett street when the difficulty broke out. Police-men from every precinct in the city reinforced the big squad of officers that Inspector Peter Walsh had called out to prevent disorder. Assistant Superintendent of Police Edward Kennelly, in command of the police bureau's full mounted squad, held a position in reserve in the background.

Here follows an account of the arrest of the many speakers who attempted to hold forth. These were loaded into the patrol wagons which were on the scene in anticipation of the attempt. The prisoners were taken to jail

while singing "America" in a sarcastic strain, amid the cheers of their sympathizers.

"The autos with the prisoners had scarcely disappeared when a brass band, led by a modern Joan of Arc swinging a red flag, moved down from Sterrett street into Kelly. The band was preceded by an automobile from which a man with a megaphone called on the crowd to follow and there would be another meeting held in a vacant lot in Hamilton avenue. When the police saw the brass band and the young woman leading it they immediately charged. The woman, who later gave the name of Elizabeth Hobe, was placed under arrest by Inspector Walsh, but still continued to excite

(Continued on page four.)

ON TO SAN DIEGO IS THE CRY

TELEGRAM

San Diego, Cal., August 12, 1912.

Industrial Worker:

An unconditional release of the eighteen men accused of assault to murder policemen has put a period to the legal story of Mikolasek's assassination. The prosecution says verdict for want of evidence, while Attorney Fred Moore says it was because he could convict the assassin policeman of perjury. The accused men made no concessions—they are absolutely free. PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

Fellow Workers: Under instructions of Local No. 13 its publicity committee desires to make the following statement:

The free speech fight in San Diego is on as much as ever. It has never been given up. We can state for the encouragement of all fellow workers that the San Diego city treasury is bankrupt. Today the papers announce that the city public library must be closed and the health department must cease its labors because of lack of funds.

In such a situation it is absolutely necessary that the next blow should be crushing. Men are coming in every day and getting on the job. More are needed. The date is set for the next big battle. It will be a final rush to victory.

All workers who desire to participate in this fight should get here as soon as possible, get jobs and be ready for orders.

Local No. 13 has reopened a hall at 2335 G street and is pushing the fight in every way possible. The expenses of the court trials are further depleting the city and county funds. It is considered good tactics to permit the economic pressure to have its proper effect before the final onslaught.

This statement is issued to offset the stories in the capitalist press and elsewhere, and to put the workers wise to the real situation.

On to San Diego should be the cry. We are winning but need men to make the last blow so stunning that capitalists everywhere will take warning.

By order of Local No. 13.

THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

Still Locked Out

The pressmen are still locked out on the Spokesman-Review and Chronicle in Spokane. They are confident of victory however as five of the scabs have deserted under the unbearably long hours imposed upon them, and the papers are not being published on time nor with the full number of pages. Break downs are numerous.

The linotype shifts are put on several hours sooner than usual to make absolutely sure that the paper will be ready for the scab pressmen in time.

The unions generally are giving good support to the locked out men and the working class public have stopped subscriptions on the Chronicle alone to the amount of nearly 10,000. The power of the boycott is shown by this and also by the decreased sales of those stores which continue their ads in the scab sheets.

One department store in the city has agreed to donate 5 per cent of all its receipts from August 16 to 31, for the benefit of the pressmen.

The members of the Typographical crafts are supporting the strikers as best they can under the circumstances. Their hands are tied by a contract negotiated by a set of officials who are hand in glove with the publishers association. In a previous controversy the men quit as individuals rather than scab upon their fellows. They found their places taken by other "card" men furnished by the International officials according to contract. Not only that but the cards of the men who showed this individual solidarity were held up so they could not work in other cities.

The necessity for an organization along I. W. W. lines is being talked among all branches of the industry and it meets with favor among the men. One writer in the Labor World, the official labor paper, says: "Trades Unionism is dead. We need a little of the I. W. W. spirit."

And this is the feeling of the workers all along the line.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—President Reguin of the Federation of Shop Employees of the Hariman lines, who have been out on a strike for nearly ten months, confirmed today an eastern report that the Federation of Federations on roads west of Chicago voted against a sympathetic strike.—News Item.

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INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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Editors receiving the "Worker" are requested to exchange.

Capital never defeated labor. Labor has always defeated itself. When we close up our ranks the world is ours for the taking.

Heat radiates. The more active we are the greater will be our numbers. Membership gained on any other basis is a delusion and a snare. Act—and all other things shall be added unto you.

Why is a working girl shunned when she is forced to sell her sex in order to eke out an existence while a society "lady" can peddle herself to a titled fool and receive praise therefor? Class distinctions is the answer.

A man that is good enough to work for the same boss you do is good enough to belong to the same union you belong to. The I. W. W. has no barriers of race, creed, color, age, sex or craft. It is the working class versus the employing class.

No doubt the steel trust will take a lesson from Lawrence and commence to organize fake unions after Johnny Golden's model in order to keep real unionism from the field. But we may be sure that their own greed will defeat them, for profits are derived only from robbery and the robbed are revolting.

THE SANCTITY OF THE LAW

Belief in the sanctity of the law spells slavery for the working class.

It is the veneration in which the mandates of the masters are held that holds us in thrall. We are vassals to precedent.

The sanctity of the law is practically the only barrier to the expropriation of those who have for years robbed the workers of the fruits of their toil.

The capitalist would do well to preserve this sanctity in the public mind.

There is nothing particularly imposing about the average ignorant policeman which would allow him to calmly walk off with a prisoner from the midst of a group of persons in sympathy with the arrested one.

There is nothing inherently majestic about a judge upon the bench which would allow him to say that a human being should be dangled from the end of a rope or set within the cold gray walls of a penitentiary for life, while the friends of the condemned were numerous.

There is nothing tangible that would cause thousands of strong men to meekly starve within reaching distance of the wealth that they have created, when work has been denied to them.

Reverence for law creates beggars in place of rebels.

Again we say that the capitalists would do well to preserve the veneration of the law in the popular mind.

But the eyes of greed are blinded by the sheen of gold and bandaged with the dollar bill. Capital fails to note that the only protection they have left is being destroyed by their own mad race for profits.

In San Diego working men were sentenced to jail for speaking upon the streets, while capitalist vigilantes with blood upon their hands are not even haled before the court.

In Lawrence two innocent working men, Ettor and Giovannitti, have been held for months on false charges. A capitalist dynamiter, John Breen, gets off with a light fine.

In the South, a virgin industrial field, Emerson and 64 other working men are indicted for murder while Galloway and other capitalists are set free.

All of these acts have awakened thousands to the fact that all law today is capitalist law. They perceive that there is no sanctity about it—rather it stinks of profits wrung from child slavery, from outraged girlhood, from the serfdom of the toilers of every kind.

Those who look upon the matter from a different standpoint are awakened to the fact through the revelations of the Hanford case and similar exposures of the corrupt judiciary.

Still others see the light when the injunction is applied. And each of these acts withdraws one of the props to the profit system by killing the faith of a different section in the sanctity of the law.

There is a revolution about due in the industrial world and now that the one barrier of reverence for capitalist law and morals is being eradicated we can hope to see the workers in possession of the means of production and society freed from class rule.

A HOUSE BUILT UPON THE SAND

Of what strange things doth politics consist!

Mayor Mott of Oakland, Cal., has his blue coated thugs invade a peaceable political socialist meeting and crack the skulls of the audience. The stricken ones demand a recall—on the ground of a harbor steal during the administration.

Judge Hanford of Seattle, Wash., disfranchises Leonard Olson, S. L. P., for swearing to support the government while working against it as a socialist. Berger forces Hanford's resignation—on the ground that the judge imbibed too freely in cocktails with onions in them.

On these firm foundations rest the political saviors of the proletariat.

MARX

The works of Karl Marx have been more widely talked about and less read than those of any other economist. Whole schools of thought (?) have been founded upon what someone who never read Marx had said that Marx said. Still others have sprung from the interpretations placed upon those who endeavored to interpret Marx.

Political parties have been formed which proclaim Marx as their Jesus Christ and "Das Kapital" as their Bible. Like the orthodox Christians of today they neither follow their prophet nor read their Bible.

We quote herewith selections from the works of Karl Marx. We do not stand sponsor for them ourselves, for our battles are not so largely over what dead persons have said as over the way the live capitalists are robbing us.

But can the advocates of parliamentary action, peaceful evolution, etc., explain these five quotations to their own satisfaction?

"Violence is the midwife of every old society about to give birth to a new. Violence is an economic factor."

"The arm of criticism cannot fill the place of the criticism that uses arms. Material violence can only be abolished by material violence. Theoretical teaching itself becomes material violence as soon as it permeates the majority."

"There is only one means of lessening, of simplifying, of concentrating the fatally criminal sufferings of this old society, and its heart-rending pangs in bringing to birth the new, and that is Revolutionary Terrorism."

"The State, in order to abolish pauperism, must abolish itself, for the kernel of evil lies in the very existence of the State."

"The existence of the State and the existence of slavery are inseparable."

We ask the "comrade" lawyers, preachers, and real estate sharks to please wrangle about what Marx meant by the above and leave the working class to work out their own freedom.

THE LAW IN THE CASE

There has seemingly been no attempt on the part of the Massachusetts authorities to arrest the principal in the case of Anna Lo Pezzi, the girl who was murdered in Lawrence during the great textile strike.

Witnesses have testified that the fatal shot was fired by Police Officer Oscar Benoit—but it is apparent that no further inquiry has been made in that phase of the matter.

Nor would the arresting of Benoit have any effect upon the case.

Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti are not being held for the actual murder of the young woman striker, but upon the charge of having created the condition that led to the death. They are charged with being "accessories before the fact of murder."

The prosecution are basing their case upon the famous Haymarket tragedy, which by the way is one of the most foul blots upon the judiciary that could be conceived. In that case, where the courts committed legal lynching, the person who threw the bomb was never apprehended. The Supreme Court upheld the contention of the lower court nevertheless. Judicial murder proceeded just the same.

The case of Ettor and Giovannitti is just as serious, then, as though Oscar Benoit were in the custody of his associates, the police. In fact, the seriousness of the case is increased by the fact of the non-arrest of the principal, for this has led to the belief by many that the imprisoned men are in no grave danger.

Let those who justify their inactivity by saying "They can't electrocute those innocent men" pause and reflect that the two strike leaders have been held in jail for many weary months on such a flimsy charge that even the prostituted newspapers dare not openly defend the action.

Let them also remember that John J. Breen, who planted dynamite in an effort to discredit the strike leaders, was fined but a miserly \$500 and still retains his position as school director in Lawrence.

Let them also note that a detective agency has the case in hand and will doubtlessly work along the lines usually pursued in such cases, namely by purchasing a jury. This is the method of Wm. J. Burns, and Burns has said that detectives are 90 per cent crooks. If a jury can be found to hold these men on a charge that the general public knows to be a lie it requires no stretch of the imagination to conceive of a Massachusetts jury passing a sentence of death. Wool Trust gold is a potent factor in this case.

A growing body of awakened toilers are raising their voices in protest. Nor will the protests be by voice alone. The electrocution of these men will be prevented by a general strike if such action becomes necessary.

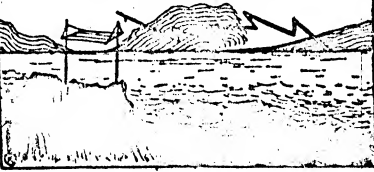
We must so swell the note of protest that capitalism will pause in fear of the consequences of its contemplated crime. The arch enemy of the imprisoned men is that portion of the workers who are not active in seeking their release, and that portion of the Socialist and labor press which has stifled all mention of the case.

A plain recital of the facts in the case should stir the sleepy workers into action. A glance at conditions reveals the perils to every member of the working class if this murder is allowed.

Are you, the reader, doing your share as a soldier in the campaign to prevent plutocracy from taking death toll of two innocent lives in revenge for having to pay a living wage to the slaves of the mills?

We need more soldiers of the common good!

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

Hungary.

We hear from Budapest that the administration of the Ganz electrical factory has decided to lock out 2400 workers in answer to a strike of 200 carpenters who had struck because a foreman had been dismissed.

New Zealand.

We see from the Maoriland Worker, the official organ of the Federation of Labor of New Zealand, that the methods of revolutionary syndicalism are gaining ground there. This is shown in two ways: by a growing opposition to the obligatory arbitration law in New Zealand, and by an equally pronounced reaction against old fashioned trade unionism to which the new movement opposes solidarity between the different unions, known as Industrial Unionism. Recently the engine drivers and firemen, members of the Walkoto Miners' Union, adopted a resolution of the above twofold tendency against the intervention of the government in labor conflicts and against obsolete craft unionism.

Switzerland.

The great protest strike July 12 in Zurich was carried through as is known, against the advice and in spite of the resistance of the politicians—social-democrats, as they call themselves there. When the strike was over, and the anger against the politicians convinced the latter that they might lose all confidence of the masses, these political leaders found it expedient to bestow their benediction on the strikers. A meeting of the leaders of the socialist party of Zurich on July 16, after a long discussion, adopted a resolution declaring the general strike to have been an act of solidarity, and protesting against the efforts of the bourgeoisie and government to call the strike a criminal act. The meeting expresses its regret that the government was persuaded by bourgeois interests to take the measures it did, as the calling out of troops. The meeting appointed lawyers to defend the interests of the comrades who are prosecuted.

All this is very nice, but it comes rather late.

Mexico.

After three weeks of legal comedy the tribunal of Los Angeles on June 22 sentenced the four accused men, Ricardo F. Magon, Enrique F. Magon, Librado Rivera and Anselmo Figueroa, to a year and 11 months' imprisonment. They will be transferred to MacNeil, far from Los Angeles. By imprisoning the chief editors of Regeneracion, the organ of the revolution, the American capitalists are helping their man—President Madero. The government of the United States cannot seriously invoke the principle of neutrality, as they often have encouraged revolutions which were profitable to them—Cuba, Nicaragua, Honduras, Haiti, etc., besides the American government has helped the President, Madero, against the rebels of Lower California. But the hope to have killed the paper will not be realized. The weekly chronicle which was written by Ricardo Magon, will be done now by a woman comrade, Francesca Mendosa; besides another woman, Sofia Breton, has joined the staff. Garza and Palacio have remained. C. Owen edits the English part. Nevertheless the loss of the four comrades is felt much. Several papers propose that a world protest be made to manifest solidarity with the comrades fighting on the Mexican battlefield.

VOLTAIRINE DE CLEYRE MEMORIAL

To Friends and Sympathizers:

In the death of Voltaire de Cleyre the libertarian movement has lost one of its most talented and devoted workers. For nearly twenty-five years she has by voice and pen championed the cause of the downtrodden, and with a courage equal to her great ability stood for light and liberty.

Owing to ill health her voice has not been heard so frequently of late years, and her best work was done with the pen. Her poems, essays, and reviews have inspired thousands in their fight for freedom, to an extent impossible to measure. In the interest of libertarian thought and the struggle for a larger life, as well as a testimonial to her great talents and devotion, a committee of Voltaire de Cleyre's personal friends and co-workers has been selected to gather and publish her works. Many poems and articles, as yet in manuscript, are in hand, and these, with her published works and a biographical sketch, will be issued in two volumes, making a fit monument to one of America's greatest women. That it will be an arsenal of knowledge for the student and soldier of freedom, none who knows the depth of her thought and beauty of style will dispute.

Contributions to the publication fund are earnestly solicited. Donations and advance orders can be sent to Harry Kelly, care of Mother Earth, 55 West Twenty-eighth Street, and to S. Yanovsky, office of the Freie Arbeiter-Stimme, 30 Canal Street, New York.

Necessary information will be supplied by Margaret Perle McLeod, Secretary of the Committee, 78 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEONARD D. ABBOTT,
S. YANOVSKY,
JOSEPH KUCERA,
MARGARET PERLE McLEOD,
HARRY KELLY,
HIPOLYTE HAVEL.

RESULTS OF POLITICAL

ACTION IN SWITZERLAND

The workingman of today, with the smallest spark of discontent, is not satisfied with dreams of a far-off Utopia. He has only one life to live and he wants some easement of his troubles here and now. Even an hour or two less labor per day is a wholesome luxury. That is one of the reasons which induce him to look with favor upon the direct action unions. The politicians have never gained as much for him. Take Switzerland for an example. In that country there are 7,605 factories employing a total of 310,193 workers. Only nineteen of the seven thousand odd factories have an eight-hour day and only 839 workers out of the 310,193 enjoy that reduction in hours. Sixteen factories, employing a total of 523 laborers, have an eight and one-half hour day; 647 factories, with 17,676 workers, have a nine-hour day. Of the remaining factories, 3,494, employing 150,795 persons, have a ten-hour day; 1,077 factories, with 72,859 workers, have a ten and one-half hour day; and 1,708 factories, with 44,568 employees, have an eleven-hour day.

As will be seen from these figures, only 339 factory-workers enjoy an eight-hour day in Switzerland and a still smaller number of workingmen enjoy an eight and one-half hour day. The vast majority, 268,322 employees, work from ten to eleven hours a day. This, it must be remembered, is in a country where the working class is highly educated, where the broadest democracy reigns, where the great majority of the people vote, and where they look to parliamentary action for all advantages. Yet, in spite of parliamentary action the working class of Switzerland have not gained that which has been obtained by direct action in other countries, and especially in Argentina, where the workday in industries and transportation is generally only eight hours. In Switzerland 91 per cent of employees work ten hours or longer. Only nine per cent work less than ten hours and only a scant three in every thousand work eight hours.

In Switzerland the workers are patriotic and proud of their country. They very seldom go on strike and morally they lead a bourgeois life. The most they do is to vote for advanced politicians. Therefore, the bourgeoisie know that they are patient mules and consequently load them with excessive hours of labor which they carry in silence.

It may be a fine thing to vote for a co-operative commonwealth in the hope that one's great grandchildren will one day enjoy its blessings. But great grandchildren are, at best, problematic. It is hard to visualize them at the end of eleven hours of toil. Also, it is a question whether or not great grandchildren will send any wireless messages of thanks into the past to tickle into gladness the dead bones of their wage-slave ancestors. The early Christians suffered martyrdom in the buoyant hope of another life filled with exquisite pleasures. They are all dead. Some of their bones repose in reliquaries for the admiration and devotion of present-day wage-slaves, but there is no marrow in the bones. It has been dried out long ago. Nor is there any gladness in them. Even the spongy or reticular tissue of them is gone. A few lime salts are left to tell us the glory of their slaughter for an illusion.—Translated from La Accion Obrera by Ricardo Moreno.)

TO OUR FRIENDS, THE ENEMY.

Have you ever paused to consider how the precedent you are striving to establish against Ettor and Giovannitti might be turned against yourselves?

You say Ettor and Giovannitti promoted the Lawrence strike; during that strike Anna Lopizzi was killed, accidentally or otherwise; if the strike had not occurred, she would be alive, therefore they are guilty of murder.

Remember, that if the mill owners had granted the demands of the operatives there would have been no strike and Anna Lopizzi would be alive; therefore the mill owners are guilty of murder.

Further, whenever an industrial accident occurs wherein life is lost, may be through neglect to observe precautions enjoined by law; every official, director and every stockholder in the company might, if your contention holds, be indicted for murder.

Ponder over this, and whilst you are meditating, think of the French Revolution and the guillotine, which was invented by Dr. Guillotin, and improved by suggestions from the king Louis XVI; and do not forget, that both of them perished under the blade they had invented.

Perhaps you will say, these precedents will never be applied to us, but only to the workers. Very well; if you are willing to make this admission, it will clear up things.

A NATURAL QUERY

"Shall murder be committed?" asks the Labor Leader of San Diego, in reference to the cases of Ettor and Giovannitti in prison at Lawrence.

Probably it is safe to answer this in the negative. The mill owners of Lawrence have shown that they have no regard for the law. The fact that these two men have been in jail all these months charged with a crime of which they are not even suspected, being part of the evidence. However, it is not believe that the owners would go quite to the extent of hanging workmen just because unfriendly to take it, especially while it is easier and safer to take it out on the wives and babies of the obdurate toilers who persist so annoyingly on wages enough to buy bread.—Los Angeles Tribune.

Twenty-five lodges of the Order of Railway Conductors show a desire to form a federation on the Northwestern Railroad, following the model of that upon the Harriman system and the R. & R. G. This desire for federation is evidence of a breaking of old ties and when the railroad workers are disillusionized of the belief that craft unionism can be made to meet modern conditions simply by electing a set of federation officials, we may expect to see a great move toward real industrial unionism.

THE WORKERS SWINGING INTO LINE

(By Caroline Nelson)

The Socialist party has done a good work. Most of us are graduates of its school, but when our alma mater grew ambitious and began to flirt with respectability and practical politics we had to warn her; but she pays no heed or very little heed to us. On the contrary she hastens to wash her hands in public to show that no direct action clings to them. In her uncorrupt youth she swore fidelity to the workers, right or wrong, but now she glares haughtily at the workers who commit wrong—wrong to their masters. Who could ever expect that Socialism, or rather the party, nursed into life with so much pain and self-abnegation on the part of the humble workers, could ever become so base as to indict him in the capitalist court and judge him according to capitalist ethics. But all this has happened. To those who should be in doubt I would refer to the Socialist National Convention of 1912, where she wrote into her platform, that those who advocate sabotage or other methods of violence as a weapon of the working class to aid in its emancipation, should be expelled from the party. Berger, her right hand man, virtuously exclaimed: "We are opposed to the bomb and the dagger. You know where sabotage leads. It led to Haymarket riot and to the recent brigandage in London and Paris. . . . Verily! Such grand stand play smells odiously of peffidy and political trickery. Every Socialist who is not an ass knows full well that sabotage does not mean bomb throwing or stabbing. He knows that it means to strike on the job by obstructing the production either by slow work or bad work; that it means to hit the boss in his pocketbook, and not in his miserable heart or life, aside from that which rests in his pocketbook. He also knows full well, if he knows anything, that the bomb and the dagger of Haymarket fame was wielded by the capitalists' tools, and that to bring that up in the convention as a work of the workers is the most cowardly act of a dirty politician, who could descend so low for no other purpose than to gain praise and votes from the respectable element. The capitalist press, of course, took due notice, and from one end of the country to another send out their praise. What brigandage in Paris and London that sabotage led to in Berger's mind this humble scribe does not know, but it must have been some struggle of the workers; for the brigandage of the capitalists goes on every day not alone in Paris and London, but all over the world every day in the year. And if an organized band of workers in every country should arm themselves with daggers and bombs and go on killing expeditions they would have to be pretty quick to kill as many in a day as organized capital does upon the industrial field. This whole silly business and howl about sabotage in the Socialist convention is simply Miss Socialism slapping her old lover in the face to catch the eye of her new one, whom she fondly hopes will lead her to power and plenty. In fact, she makes very little secret about this, but justifies herself by glowing promises of what she will give the worker when she arrives. She forgets how often she has proclaimed from the housetop the simple historical fact that no class of people have ever got or ever will get anything which it has not the economic power to take.

But the workers have had similar experiences throughout the ages. They have patiently built up movements, which have been taken possession of by the worst curse that afflicts humanity, viz., ambition—the miserable individual ambition of leaders. Leaders, who get blinded with the glare of power, like the moth with the glare of a light, and lead their hosts into the camp of their enemy, where they're relieved of their weapons, their hope and their spirit. But this time it shall fail, for the workers are awake. They are fast learning that ONE BIG UNION will do the work and swinging into line. There all temptation is cut off from their leader. The door to capitalist courts and parliaments have been wisely closed to him.

WOMAN

(By Rosa Markus, aged 15)

In this age of innovation, vicissitude and revolution, the woman question has become one of vital interest and tremendous importance. Woman is slowly but surely awakening and when man rises in that great rebellion which shall shatter the bloody fetters that have for so many ages held him in bondage, he shall find woman standing at his side, ready to brave with him the hardships of revolution, ready to fight until very death for that victory which shall result also in her emancipation.

Signs of unrest, irritation and discontent are manifesting themselves, not only among the women of the proletariat, but amidst those of the upper strata of society as well. The slave has become conscious of her bondage. This having been once discovered, liberation must necessarily follow. The various "woman movements" throughout the world, though meaning very little in themselves, give, nevertheless, striking proof to the fact that the light of revolution is dawning upon woman as well as upon man. The militancy of the British suffragettes constitutes a forcible example of woman's hardihood, perseverance and endurance when once awakened from ages of slumber and torpor.

Woman's through her physical inferiority, was made a thrall long before man was thrust into bondage. Primitive man used woman at his pleasure, thrusting her from his cave when he wearied of her to take in a younger and more handsome female.

Throughout the centuries of man's development, woman's thralldom received numerous enhancements, but few and rare mitigations. The woman of the ancient world was forced to dwell in utter and abject seclusion. Her slavery, with but slight differentiations, was as real as that of the shackled thrall. Woman, at that time and for numerous ensuing centuries was denied all access to learning and education. Every organ of the human physique,

when not sufficiently exercised, becomes weak and deteriorates. The brain is no exception to this rule.

Woman's intellectual powers became distorted. Her reasoning faculty stagnated. This explains and accounts for woman's present mental inferiority to man.

The wives of the great intellectual lights of antiquity, such as Thucydides, Pericles and Demosthenes, could neither read nor write.

It was only the prostitute of the ancient world, she who today is most readily reviled and denounced—who received any great attention. Man exercised only sexual functions with his lawful wife. The prostitute, however, was his intellectual and social, as well as sexual, companion. Aspasia, the devoted mistress of Pericles, constitutes a brilliant example of this fact.

Throughout the succeeding medieval as well as a large portion of the modern age, the doors of the universities and colleges were closed to woman. She had become the mere toy and plaything of man.

The deformed fashion-plate who walks the streets today should not be laughed at. She is deserving of a great deal of compassion. She is not a jest but a tragedy. She is the effect of a cause. Woman, in former days, was denied entrance into the business world. She was forced, therefore, to look to man for the means of subsistence. She had but one great charm with which to attract the male. That was her physical appearance—her sex. She was compelled to study the cunning, the craftiness and the little artifices requisite to the enticement of man. She was forced to concentrate all her thoughts upon her body. This became her life—the dominant motive of her existence. It was man who inculcated woman with false ideas of modesty, virtue and morality. It was he who inoculated her with misconceptions of chastity and purity. His life might be one of profligacy and licentiousness, yet the woman whom he chose for his wife had to be the embodiment of the essence of purity.

It is only in the human specie that the female attempts to entice the male. In all other species it is the male who makes himself attractive to the female. It is the male bird which possesses the beautiful, captivating plumage and the melodious, fascinating voice. The males of certain species of birds perform queer antics and stunts during the breeding season in order to attract the opposite sex. On the industrial field woman's bondage is most apparent. She is robbed mercilessly. She is not even given for her labor that meagre and miserable pittance which exploiting capital affords the male.

But no slavery is eternal. The day is imminent when the sanguinary shackles of woman as well as of man will be irretrievably shattered.

A new age is rapidly being ushered in. It is the age of Socialism—the age of liberty, equality and life. Beneath Socialism's blazing standard of truth man and woman shall stand side by side on a plane of perfect and absolute economic equality. Woman the parasite, the slave and the toy, shall vanish. Woman the Free, the Worker and the Student, shall be introduced into human society and given eternal life.

RADICAL CRAFTSMEN UNDER THE BAN

(By A. Lellep.)

The tactics of the A. F. of L., as usual, are remarkable. This time the San Francisco Building Trades and Labor Council contribute their part of notoriety.

The facts are these: The I. W. W. Local 173, in San Francisco, has done very active propaganda work among the trade unionists and woke up some of its members who were not entirely chloroformed by P. H. McCarthy and O. Tveitmo, the local exponents of "industrial peace and fair deal to the employer." Some few of them, belonging to the House-Smiths and Architectural Union, a local of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers International Association, had the audacity to come together and form a club—"Iron Workers' Social Club." To advertise their meetings they printed a card with the above mentioned name, stating the place of the meetings, etc., and added to it the two sentences—"Agitate for Industrial Unionism. Agitate for a six hour day." Other organizations also woke up and began to study industrial unionism and to rebel against the intolerable conditions of the San Francisco Trades Union movement, that boasted about its "high wages" and mentioned nothing about the high assessments and high dues that reduced the wages on a "very average basis and increased the army of the unemployed. The propaganda grew. It became dangerous to the old regime in power and they prepared to crush it. Here is the method chosen, and, as stated in the resolution, was "unanimously" adopted by the Building Trades Council of San Francisco.

"The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has been reported that a few members who carry the current quarterly working card and enjoy the protection of unions affiliated with the Council have held secret meetings regularly and repeatedly for the purpose of discussing and devising plans, ways and means for the destruction of this Council and its affiliated unions and their members; and

Whereas, The so-called insurgents and insurgents are only doing the work of the Citizens' Alliance and detective agencies employed by the National Erectors and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association to destroy union labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Building Trades Council of San Francisco in regular session assembled, that the secretary be and is hereby directed to notify all affiliated unions that any and all

members of said unions who abet, countenance, encourage or engage in any movement or assist any organization which has for its object and purpose the destruction of this Building Trades Council and its affiliated unions will not be seated as delegates in this council or approved as officers or business agents of an affiliated union, or granted the current quarterly work-card of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor as issued by the State Building Trades Council of California; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, through the State Building Trades Council of California, be officially advised of this action in order that the fullest co-operation of the international organizations may be had for the protection of their members who desire to remain loyal and true to their best interests and to the American trade-union movement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, under the seal of this Council, be forwarded to all affiliated unions, to the State Building Trades Council of California and to its affiliated local Building Trades Councils, and to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor."

Can you beat it? Sounds like a historical letter of King George, and history is said to repeat itself.

There are quite a number of "so-called" (using the words of the resolution) insurgents and insurrectos in San Francisco and at the "secret meetings," that the San Francisco Building Trades Council so abhors, the I. W. W. principles and tactics are the main topics of discussion. When the San Francisco Building Trades Council really enforces this resolution, which was "unanimously" adopted, we must say that the gag rules of the S. F. B. T. C. are indications that the "secret meetings" will increase. Likely a split will occur in that august body and I believe the I. W. W. will be "unanimously" adopted by the insurgent members of the Council and industrial unionism will be launched in the building industry in this city.

Another remarkable voting contest was held in the San Francisco Labor Council when the communication of our local No. 173, asking the Labor Council to appoint a committee to co-operate with a like committee from the Socialist party in arranging for a mass meeting to protest against the execution of the death sentence in the cases of Joseph Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, came up. The president of the Labor Council ruled the communication out of order and the Labor Council sustained his decision by a vote of 83 to 34.

It looks very much as if the majority in that council would see some of their own men Clancy, Ryan, etc., sent to jail rather than question the courts in the case of Ettor and Giovannitti.

The industrial scrap heap is what the masters give the slaves when the age limit is passed. James Harfey, writing in the Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer, for July, tells how he was turned down and at the same time shows one of the faults of his craft union. He said: "I tell you that was a hard pill to swallow after twenty-one years as a union man in this country, and my card was never one day in arrears, besides having paid one hundred dollars to join the Philadelphia union because I was a foreigner, I not having my citizen papers, although I had a good London O. B. card, and now to be told that I am too old to be employed!"

THE EAST AND THE WEST

Don't get soaked up with sectional patriotism. The workers are just as human in the East as in the West, and sometimes a whole lot more so.

You should know what the rebels are doing everywhere. So get busy now.

Send \$1.50 immediately for a combination subscription for one year to both the "Industrial Worker" and Solidarity. If you live in Canada make it \$2.

IL PROLETARIO

Il Proletario is an organ of the syndicalist movement, published in the Italian language. It expounds the principles of the I. W. W. Arturo Giovannitti, awaiting trial because of his activity in the great Lawrence strike, is the editor. Subscription price is \$1 per year. Address 149 W. 4th street, New York City.

National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, No. 157, I. W. W., meets second and fourth Wednesday, I. W. W. hall, Phelan building, 45 Delano street, Secretary, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt street, New Bedford, Mass.

PICTURES POSTCARDS

The part that pictures play in revolutionary education is large.

The poster picture, "Pyramid of Capitalism," is world famous.

It represents the working-class—men, women and children—at the bottom of society.

A platform upon their bent backs supports the capitalist class, who are rioting at the banquet board.

Above them is the second platform on which stand the soldiers, representing the armed forces of capitalism.

Above them on the third platform are the preachers and priests teaching the workers contentment with their lot.

The next platform has upon it the rulers of the nations—kings, czars, and presidents.

Surmounting the entire structure is a bag of gold, showing the aim of capitalism.

The poster is 16x20 inches, on heavy white paper in most attractive colors.

The price is 15c each, or \$1.00 per dozen. Postcards are similar to the picture and are 25c per dozen, or \$1.00 per 100.

CRIME AND PROFIT

(By J. S. Biscay.)

The ordinary worker feels that "law" and present day "justice" is like the octopus reaching out its tentacles for more victims. These coming almost entirely from the ranks of the working class, forces the worker to squirm and dodge in an effort to avoid the meshes set solely for him. He is like a hunted beast, not understanding the reason of the hunt, yet conscious that he is the game. He wonders why. The answer is—profit.

To specifically define crime is practically impossible. Robbery, theft or murder are sometimes crimes and often "legitimate business." If a person in want should commit a robbery, he is given a long term in prison. One of the Guggenheims got a term in Congress after some gigantic robbery in Alaska. A poor man is serving a five-year sentence in prison for stealing a stale loaf of bread in Tacoma. Weyerhaeuser stole millions of acres of valuable timber—that is "legitimate business." When a poor person kills another, that is murder; yet when a southern lumber baron had workers shot down from his office recently, this will be found to be no crime. Instead about a hundred workers are jailed for being in the way of the bullets or that they might possibly get in the way sometime. In the eyes of the master all business is commendable, no matter how dirty or low. We find a quarter million children dying annually from poisoned food. This is not crime. It is a matter of business.

Broadly speaking, crime is any act which forces the masters to disgorge some loot to make life more bearable for the slaves. Even a possible encroachment on holy loot is criminal. You must not even think of that. Any betterment for the workers is a horrible crime, since it cuts down holy profits.

The robbers being in power, they make and enforce the law. This power is based on industrial slavery alone. The law is for the purpose of keeping the slaves in perpetual subjection. In order to do this successfully, the individual workers must be continuously hounded and menaced. This makes them more docile before the game of skinning. Another reason for law; it makes the workers bear the extra burden of the judicial machinery aside from the regular exploitation.

When a slave is hunting a master and is given a term on a chain gang, it is more because his labor is profitable than because he is bad. It is cheaper to convict him on some technicality and force him to labor at the point of a gun than to pay wages for the work out of the taxes. More convicts—less taxes. Thus two ends are served. The labor thus obtained helps to support the judicial system and the worker is trained in obedience and fear of the law.

For profit, practically, the masters have many penitentiaries. Here the workers are sentenced to longer periods of labor. They must work for their own maintenance as well as for the guards, officials and the necessary graft. If, perchance, it is necessary to restrain some capitalist behind the walls temporarily, he does not work. His living is furnished by labor of the common herd within the same as without. After the unfortunates are forced to build fine automobile roads so the concubine of the master can air the poodle without an unnecessary jar.

Some of the profits of the penitentiaries loom up large, despite the heavy graft which often seems to show a deficit.

Figures on this form of business are hard to get.

During a part of 1910 the prison at Walla Walla showed a profit of \$3.95 per victim daily. A total of \$82,290 for one job of construction work. The cost of maintenance, including everything, was \$1.75 per day per convict. Needless to state that the prisoners did not get \$1.75 worth of living each day. I doubt if it amounted to 25 cents. Yet even at this great expense figured for each convict, the profit was \$3.95 daily for each above the \$1.75. What an inducement for the masters to get more convicts and pay less taxes.

This year, for the first six months, the profit from the prison jute mill is given at \$100,000. This shows a fine business in criminals.

Every part of the judicial system is figured along business lines. The judge becomes unpopular if he cannot extract enough fines from his victims to make his section of the business show a profit. Fines are a popular form of punishment for nearly every offense. If a slave has a few dollars, he is fined; if not, he is forced to labor long enough to pay his portion of the court, police and guard expenses.

Were it not for the great amount of graft, the judicial system would be paying a dividend instead of still taxing the poor plutes. However, the parasitic little noddle heads who do the dirty work must be given a chance to get fat. So long as they do not take too much there is little complaint. After all, it is only a matter of business and "business is business," you know.

ABOU SUB HUSTLER

(From Cotton's Weekly.)

Abou Sub Hustler (may his tribe increase) Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace, And saw, within the moonlight in his room An Editor writing—viage steeped in gloom; Bent was his back, careworn his look, and old. Exceeding peace had made Sub Hustler bold, And to the vision in the room he said, "What writest thou?"—the scribe just raised his head

For one brief second; then he spake out thus:—"The names of those who hustle subs for us." "And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so, Though your name WAS on this list long, long ago."

"Just watch my smoke!" said Abou, so next day He tackled every one who passed his way; As he entered once again his household door His list had reached the century mark—and more.

Next day the Ed. arose and called him blest—Abou Sub Hustler's name led all the rest.

PRESS FUND

Previously acknowledged\$141.56
Martin Olson, Clarksfork, Idaho..... 1.00

DONATIONS TO GENERAL FUND

Ed Quinn, Los Angeles, Cal.....\$2.00
A. H. Green, Los Angeles, Cal..... .50
P. P. Hill, Los Angeles, Cal..... 1.00
Wm. L. Lechor, Los Angeles, Cal..... 1.00
Wm. Schapok, Los Angeles, Cal..... 1.00
Louis Cochard, Adams Springs, Cal..... 1.00
Nestor Dondoglio, Mackinaw Isl., Mich. 5.00

ADDRESSES WANTED

Louis Fern, last heard of in Riebee, Ariz., write to John Fern, Route 2, Ferndale, Wash.
H. Daar and Oliver Weaver write to "Industrial Worker."

Thomas Ryan and August Dieterich write to Carl Edelman, Box 312, San Diego, Cal.

I. W. W. AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION

The Australian administration of the Industrial Workers of the World is located in the Socialist hall, Wakefield street, Adelaide.

The General Secretary-Treasurer is E. Moyle. Sydney local, Secretary George G. Reeve, 223 Cumberland street.

Auckland local (New Zealand), Secretary C. T. Reeve, Raynor's Building, Wellesley Street.

NOTICE

All speakers and organizers are urgently requested to send reports of meetings held in behalf of Ettor and Giovannitti and other matters concerning the organization direct to the "Industrial Worker" and Solidarity. This will insure that the papers have the report of the meeting in time for publication as early as possible and avoid delays in transmitting reports through the General Office.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Articles sent to this and other papers should be so marked. We desire to avoid duplication. Persistent refusal to abide by this rule will mean that the offender will be barred from the use of these columns.

We want to hear from several hundred rebels before August 26, with an order for each for at least 100 copies of the special issue at 75 cents, so that 10,000 or more wage slaves will learn the road to freedom.

Under the auspices of the Socialist Local of Toledo, Ohio, an Ettor-Giovannitti protest meeting was held last week. Bill Haywood and Gurley Flynn were the speakers. The collection for the defense fund was \$85.

In order to avoid delay on important mail do not use San Diego stickers on matter passing through the mails.

SOME TIME SAVING SUGGESTIONS

Make all money orders payable to the "Industrial Worker" and not to individuals. Write your name and address plainly, as well as those of the subscribers you send. Use ink where possible.

Write on one side of paper only. Keep business matters separated from news items and articles.

Articles should reach this office by Saturday morning at the very latest. Telegrams can be inserted if received before 9 a. m. Monday. Do not telegraph where a letter will answer the purpose.

See that enough postage is affixed to letters. Remit money by postal money order, express order, bank draft or registered letter. Postage stamps in good condition accepted as cash. Don't send Canadian stamps.

Do not register letters where they contain money orders. Retain the stub as a protection. Allow at least two weeks to elapse before enquiring about a new subscriber's paper.

Ask subscribers if they wish paper mailed in plain wrapper to avoid detection.

Always state whether sub is a new one or a renewal. If a renewal give old as well as new address and use same initials in sending names.

If you receive the paper it is paid for and no bill will be rendered.

Enclose postage when you desire the return of manuscript.

In sending cartoons make them in proportions of 8 inches wide and from 5 to 6 inches deep. If you can't draw send in ideas.

Do not send letters where they contain money orders. Retain the stub as a protection. Allow at least two weeks to elapse before enquiring about a new subscriber's paper.

Where much bookkeeping is required the 12 week subscriptions are handled at a loss. Use prepaid cards and take subs for long terms where possible.

Order in advance when any big meeting or event is expected. Sometimes we have but few surplus copies.

Send cash with orders if possible as we have no cash surplus.

If the "Worker" don't suit you in some particular write in your complaint. We may never hear of it if you circulate it around the hall. We are willing to acknowledge mistakes and correct errors.

Boost the "Industrial Worker."

Songs! Songs!

To Fan the Flames of Discontent

SONGS OF JOY!

SONGS OF SORROW!

SONGS OF SARCASM!

Songs of the Miseries That Are.

Songs of the Happiness To Be.

Songs that strip capitalism bare;

show the shams of civilization; mock

at the masters' morals; scorn the

smug respectability of the satisfied

class; and drown in one glad burst

of passion the profit patriotism of the

Plunderbund.

SONGS! SONGS!

I. W. W. SONG BOOKS.

10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00

per thousand, cash in advance.

Order of the "Industrial Worker," Box

2129, Spokane, Wash.

Solidarity

Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters. You need it as well as the Worker. Subscription \$1 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1 1/2 cents per copy.

Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

PITTSBURGH POLICE CLUB WORKERS

(Continued from page one.)

her followers until she was placed in a patrol car.

"By this time Kelly street was jammed in both directions for several squares. It was then that Assistant Superintendent Kennelly ordered the mounted men into action. Drawing their night sticks they formed a solid phalanx of 32 men and moved from Kelly street and Homewood avenue against the big mob that had assembled behind the band. The mob did not show any intention of giving way and stood sullenly awaiting the attack of the mounted men. They did not have long to wait.

"Following the orders not to give way an inch the mounted officers moved rapidly down the thoroughfare. With their heavy riot sticks they struck out and knocked over a few of those who refused to retreat. Then the horses began to plow through the mob and it soon began to yield. The mounted men kept their horses on the go until the mob had been effectually broken up. Many were injured by being bruised and knocked down by the horses, but it wasn't found necessary to remove any of them to hospitals."

Such actions on the part of the police will produce more rebels in the labor movement than could be made by tons of literature. The strength of the arms of the police is the measure of the weakness of the capitalist system.

CHEERING WORDS FROM NORWAY

To the Central Administration of the I. W. W.: The Central Committee of the Federation of Social-Democratic youths in Norway, representing 3,000 members, sends a sharp protest against the imprisonment of our comrades Eitor and Giovannitti, by the American authorities.

Fully knowing how little truth there is in the accusation against them, we hope all men who can think, in all nations, will rise to protest in the name of Justice and Humanity of our comrades are going to be condemned by a fraudulent court of class justice.

We hope that America will be spared such a shame.

EUGENE OLANSSEN,

For the Central Committee,
Kristiania, Norway, July, 1912.

MINNEAPOLIS ON THE MOVE

To put another link in the chain of protest meetings against the imprisonment of our fellow workers Eitor and Giovannitti, a chain which is reaching across the ocean and will soon encircle the entire civilized world, the Minneapolis locals of the I. W. W. held two protest meetings on Sunday, August 11, and one on the following night. Fellow Worker Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was the principal speaker.

The open air meeting in the afternoon was well attended in spite of the fact that the Park Board refused the use of the parks and the meeting had to be held on a baseball field.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn described the conditions at Lawrence, Mass., prior to and since the strike. In her own fascinating way she held an appreciative audience spellbound for the greater part of the afternoon. Revolutionary songs were sung by several of our fellow workers and these made a decided hit. Strong resolutions were read and adopted at all the meetings. These specifically condemned the court that imposed a light sentence upon dynamiter three for planting explosives so as to try to discredit the strikers and their leaders.

Despite the heat the Sunday evening meeting was also largely attended. Nearly every seat in the Danila Hall, one of the large halls of the city, was filled. The audience was responsive and applauded repeatedly the telling remarks of the speaker. During this meeting a cop-

made his appearance in the doorway, but seeing an inoffensive woman speaker and only "mental dynamite" on display, he politely withdrew.

The Monday night meeting at Fourth and Nicollet avenue again brought out a large crowd of workingmen and women. The audience responded nobly to the appeal for assistance toward the defense of the imprisoned men.

The financial results of the meetings were: Sunday afternoon, \$28.53; Sunday night, \$30.94; Monday night, \$15.39; donations and percentage on literature sales, \$15.47, making a total of \$90.33. After deducting the expense of the three meetings an amount of \$55 was forwarded to Wm. Yates at Lawrence, Mass., to be used in the defense of Joe Eitor and Arturo Giovannitti. Literature sales at the three meetings were \$33.

Is the I. W. W. to grow? It must be well on its way when even conservative Minnie comes to the front in such a splendid manner.

RICHARD REESE

SHINGLE WEAVERS WANT SOLIDARITY

An essentially sane view of the lumber situation in the Northwest is shown in the following communication from a local of the Shingle Weavers' Union as it was published in their official journal. It will meet with no favor from the "Saw Dust Ring" nor the class of labor officials who stand for divided effort.

"The I. S. W. U. of A. is the most revolutionary union attached to the A. F. of L. But where do we travel? A proposition has been placed before us. That is, to unite with what is left of the Loggers and Sawmill Workers after a few craft union leaders got done sorting them over.

For three years internal dissensions have reigned in our union and at last we are commencing to get an understanding of our differences.

Industrial unionists, with very few exceptions, are realizing that laboring from within some of the trades unions brings results. Where the I. S. W. U. organizers could do no organizing two years ago, today they are building up strong locals.

Ever since the discussion of affiliating with the I. W. W. started, active workers of the I. W. W. repeatedly pleaded for a united organization one way or the other. Organize the unorganized was their cry. This, however, did not stop some of the shingle weavers from withdrawing from the I. S. W. U. Right here it must be said that the discussions through "The Shingle Weaver," the agitation among the shingle weavers was carried on by industrial unionists who were members of the I. S. W. U., and the I. W., as a union, had nothing to do with it, except the two organizers who attended the two conventions at the request of some of the weavers.

Loggers and Lumber Workers, against tremendous odds, kept organizing, built up a national industrial union and now the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, 15,000 strong, have voted to amalgamate with them. All this presents food for thought.

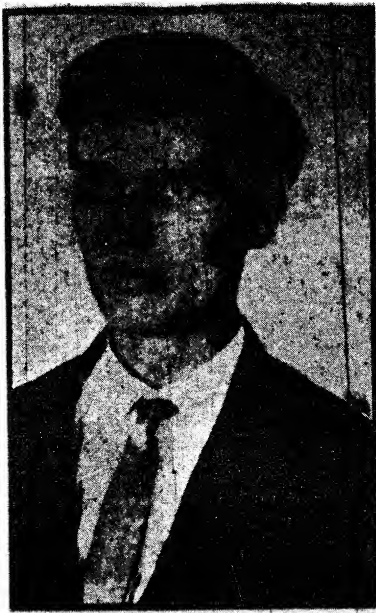
Let us again put forth another effort to industrialize the shingle mill. Let us co-operate with the I. W. W. Loggers and Sawmill Workers, instead of starting a dual union, and face the common enemy. In British Columbia the I. W. W. and A. F. of L. co-operate with splendid results. Let solidarity be our battle-cry.

Local No. 8 joined the State Federation, not because we agree with this conservative body, but to fight for a more perfect form of co-operation. "Solidarity of Labor" is our battle-cry.

When Labor folds its arms the world bows in recognition. Yours for solidarity,

CHAS. GARDNER,

(Sent of Local No. 8.) Press Committee No. 8



A. L. EMERSON

Fellow Worker A. L. Emerson, with sixty-four brave lumberjacks, is now languishing in the prison at Lake Charles, La., as a result of his intense devotion to the interests of the working class and particularly to the slaves of the "Sawdust Ring"—the peons of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association.

While speaking at a meeting held in front of the Galloway Lumber Company at Grabow he was fired upon from the company office. Other shots followed and the shooting became general. Both men and scabs were killed as the result of the encounter. Emerson was arrested and also many other union men. Galloway and several other labor skinkers were also arrested but the jury brought in no true bills against the lumber lords, while indicting the Brotherhood men on charges of murder.

Conditions were at first very bad in the jails and Emerson wrote to the papers telling of the treatment received. The article was distorted by the press, which is prostituted to the interests of the Lumber Trust and this called forth a denial from Emerson.

Emerson states that jail conditions have improved 100 per cent since the socialist and labor press has taken up the case. The circular issued by the Emerson defense committee on this misuse of letters and calls for united action as follows:

The misuse of Emerson's first letter and the articles that are now running in the capitalist press against the B. of T. W. and the I. W. W. are inspired from but one source, the Southern Lumber Operators' Association; have but one end in view, the breaking up of the magnificent solidarity that has been shown by all workingmen and working farmers in this splendid, epoch-making fight against the tyranny of the Lumber Trust; that you have all to gain and nothing to lose by standing together and making the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers one of the greatest labor organizations on earth; that there is no earthly power that can misuse, abuse, evict or peonize a united working class; that, with all their boasting, the Lumber Kings, will not and cannot close down their mills and "keep them closed," for the very good reason that they will have to go to work if they do, a thing they have no intention of doing until the working class compels them; that the only "dynamite" they fear us using against them is the Social Power of the Workers organized into ONE BIG UNION, that it is in this union they are after wrecking, this union that is still in their mills and camps after twenty-one months of fighting; this union that is slowly but surely forcing what it started out to do—"A man's life for all the workers in the mills and forests of the South!" Keep organizing it; keep pushing it into the mills and camps, despite all their gunmen and kept writers!

Remember that they cannot fell trees with rifles or saw lumber with six-shooters. Remember old Andrew Jackson's motto: "Pray to God, but keep your powder dry," which simply means: "Trust yourself and be on eternal watch and guard." Remember, if you are Democrats, that Thomas Jefferson said: "The world belongs by right of use to the living," so that our fathers had no right to turn over the commonwealth represented by the forests to a handful of men; if you are Republicans, that Abraham Lincoln said: "We make this fight to the end that a government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the face of the earth;" if you are Socialists, that Marx said: "Workers of the World, United!" And, if you are Christians, take up the cry of Christ: "I AM MY BROTHER'S KEEPER!"

And, lastly, remember always the boys in jail; that they are there because they fought for Labor and for YOU; that powerful interests are seeking, with unlimited money, to take their lives and liberties; that funds are needed for their defense and should be hurried in; that they will die, Emerson, Lehman, Helton and Burge, and the others go on to penal servitude for long terms as surely as the sun shall rise and set unless a United Working Class comes to the rescue and forces the Southern Lumber Operators' Association to realize that the reign of the Apache has come to an end forever in the United States of America.

EMERSON DEFENSE COMMITTEE,
Brotherhood of Timber Workers, Box 74, Alexandria, La.

NOTES ON THE TRANSPORT STRIKE

Despite the reverses of the late strike of the Transport Federation of America the official journal, Labor Culture, will continue publication so as to keep up the agitation for militant methods and closer federation on the waterfront.

The Boston seamen are to be commended for the noble manner in which they stood by their fellows at a time when members of their craft were deserting the strike by following false leaders.

George C. Bodine, the lawyer and capitalist, who is secretary of the Atlantic Coast Seamen, played a despicable part during the strike. One of his alleged reasons for having the seamen scab was because financial assistance had been given the strikers by Anarchists and by members of the I. W. W.

The actions of the craft union leaders prove conclusively that some Morgan money changed hands during the strike.

Press reports state that the body of Andreas Rodrigues, a transport striker, who was shot in the back by a policeman, was taken from the coffin and carried upon the backs of the strikers through the waterfront streets of New York, while thousands of men and women marchers chanted a Spanish dirge.

The spirit of revolt and of determination was especially marked in the Firemen's Union and particularly in the Spanish workers in that body.

The strike serves well to show the faults of federalism as compared with the action that can be obtained through industrial organization on a revolutionary basis.

"YOU CAN'T WIN"—BUT THEY DID

(By Thomas Flynn.)

New York, Aug. 6, 1912.

Editor "Industrial Worker": Your readers will doubtless remember that in May last an appeal was made through the columns of the "Industrial Worker" for aid for the striking employees of the Corn Products Co., a Standard Oil concern, at Shadyside, N. J.

Predictions, always offered free, were made that the strikers would never win. The Standard Oil Co. was too strong, could do the work elsewhere, etc., etc.

The management gave out the statement that if the workers did not yield, the factory would be shut down indefinitely. The workers' reply was that unless the company paid the usual wages the factory would certainly remain closed indefinitely.

Then the company opened the gates, stuck up notices and tried to get strike breakers. Nothing doing. Then they called in a Polish newspaper, appealed to the patriotism of the Poles, and tried to influence a settlement.

The workers did not object to the newspaper projecting itself into the controversy, but they did insist on their demands just the same.

Then the company gracefully yielded and settled the strike on the following basis:

(1) An advance of 2½ cents per hour, general, except in a few cases where an advance per day was made on practically the same basis.

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The strike was remarkable for the spirit of solidarity that obtained throughout, despite the fact that eight languages were spoken by the workers; also for the absence of violence.

This latter was doubtless due to the fact that the mayor of Edgewater, J. C. Cahan, Jr., acted on the square throughout. There were no bullying deputy sheriffs. The attempt to introduce them was made, I am credibly informed, but the mayor refused to stand for it, informing the management that the local police were amply able to maintain the peace, consequently, there being no trouble makers present, there was no trouble. The police were always decent and courteous.

We hear much of what a Socialist mayor of a city would do in case of a strike, and doubtless, such an official would do all he could. But the courageous little man who is mayor of Edgewater, an Irish Democrat, was there with the goods from start to finish.

Aranoff Linde, the Polish organizer, worked day and night, without any return, and as a consequence of his labor we have Local No. 134, Corn Products Workers, a membership of about 600, in good condition.

Thanks are due to all organizations which contributed to bring the fight to a victorious finish.

The Hoquiam Free Press has been made the official organ of the craft unions in the Gray's Harbor district, and under the editorship of Arthur Jensen will be sure to be something more than the commonplace sheets that generally pass as labor papers. Jensen says "We do not preach Republicanism, 'Bull Mooseism,' Wilsonism, or Socialist Partyism. But we do preach Solidarity and Unity of Labor." He then proves it by making a plea on behalf of our imprisoned fellow workers Eitor and Giovannitti.

Political cries about the yellow peril on the Pacific Coast don't square well with the facts. Dispatches from Nanaimo, B. C., dated August 3, state that Chinese stokers working in the Extension coal mines are on strike for an increase in wages of 12c per day. "White" men are scabbing on them. The British Columbia U. M. W. of A. have expelled the scabs who were members of the miners' union and say they will call out all men if the Chinese are not reinstated at the increased wage. It's not yellow skins but yellow actions that the workers need to agitate against.

ARE WE GOING TO LEAVE THE FIELD?

(By Rugger.)

Since the I. W. W. set foot in the Redwood belt the capitalists of this district are excited about the fact that the damned undesirable agitators are trying to get the slaves to see that the more they produce, the less they get; and the harder they work, the sooner they will be out of a job. They don't like this kind of patriotism.

In order to get rid of these dangerous characters the gentlemen (?) got the discharging habit. That is, they tell the I. W. W. men their services are required no longer.

If you are one of those that don't stick up for the company, or one that's not willing to work for twenty or thirty minutes over-time without getting paid for it, or if you read too many newspapers, you surely will get your walking papers. They hope by this method to down the spirit of the workers that dare ask for more bread and better treatment.

Will they succeed?

The workers declare not. Where they discharge one, there are more left, and the discharged one packs his freight to some other place, where gently but firmly he starts more agitation.

The blacklist is a poor weapon to stamp out the I. W. W., for if now and then it has a quieting effect on someone, generally it helps to make better rebels. (Of course, the blacklist system is working very smoothly in Humboldt County, Cal.)

Now, fellow workers, it is up to us to show the parasites that we can agitate in spite of them, and that we accept the challenge without fear. Just when they think they are rid of us we will raise our standard higher than ever and we will be prepared for whatever comes our way.

Brace up, fellow slaves, and let us all take a hand in the game of teaching our brothers that there is nothing in imaginary lines that make one nation better than another, or simply because one was born white, to claim to be better than the one born black or yellow. We are all slaves to the system, whether we are black, white or yellow, and our interests are in the common cause of all the people who suffer and labor for the drones of all nations.

Let's turn our thoughts on Lawrence for instance and reflect that if those brave people instead of walking out in a body, as they did, representing over twenty different nationalities, the Italians had objected to making common cause with the Frenchmen, etc., etc., would they ever have won such a victory?

Would they have been able to cast a mortal fear into the hearts of all the capitalists of North America?

They never would! And every one knows that. So, against the violence of the capitalists, let us put the SOLIDARITY of all the workers AND THE WORLD WILL BE OURS!

Also let us send our fraternal greetings to the prisoners of Lawrence awaiting trial for being loyal to the working class.

F. J. McNulty has an editorial in the June Electrical Worker in which he states that a man who loafs on a job should be fired by the union foreman, for there are "many competent mechanics anxious and willing to do a fair day's work for a fair day's wage. If they can get it to do." Logic would dictate that the more loafing done the greater the likelihood of some of these "anxious" mechanics getting something to do. But, being a stranger to logic, McNulty condemns "slowing up" as inefficiency and then fights against the introduction of scientific management in his trade. Mac may have to get off the fence soon.

"La Sociedad de Estudios Racionales" of Los Angeles, Cal., at its general meeting on July 28 passed resolutions condemning the persecution of the I. W. W. and particularly of Joseph J. Eitor, Arturo Giovannitti and A. L. Emerson of the B. T. W. They state that the resolutions themselves carry no weight, but with the thousands of other protests they will serve to show those in power how the masses are viewing the question.

Militant tactics marked the strike of the linemen at Lincoln, Neb., last month. The big cables were cut in at least a hundred different sections of the city and in many points the cables were found to have small punctures which would admit water with the first rain and thus paralyze the service. Besides this the linemen have enlisted their friends in a boycott that means the taking of thousands of phones from the homes in Lincoln. The company should issue a bulletin modeled after section six, article two of the S. P.

The Omaha Building Trades Council (A. F. of L.) at their regular meeting on August 8, 1912, in a resolution condemning the action of the authorities in arresting and holding Eitor and Giovannitti, and Emerson and his associates, make the significant statement that they "emphatically protest against these high handed methods of the courts and call upon all labor unions and progressive bodies of workers, to close up ranks, and form in hollow squares if need be, to save the lives of our imprisoned brothers." The council represents 15 unions of the building trades.

Edward Webber, of Local 252, I. W. W., stowed away on the Victoria on June 2 and made his passage to Nome, Alaska. He agitated on board the ship and was agreeably surprised to find Nome to be practically an I. W. W. camp. Work, however, is reported as scarce, and circumstances are hard among the men, partly owing to the fact that no water can be obtained for sluicing. The ONE BIG UNION idea is encircling the globe.

Shall Murder Be Committed?

Joe Eitor and Arturo Giovannitti are in prison in Lawrence, Mass., awaiting trial on the charge of murder. They will be tried in a hostile capitalist community in September or sooner, for a crime committed by a policeman, as testified to by eye-witnesses, during the great textile strike through which 300,000 ill treated and half starved textile workers have been benefitted by a substantial raise in wages to the amount of \$15,000,000 annually.

These young agitators came to Lawrence, Mass., at the solicitation of the striking workers in order to give them the benefit of their organizing experience in the battle for a living wage. The master class, whipped by the solidarity of the workers, now wish to get revenge by the death of our fellow workers in the electric chair. Their crime like many others who have suffered persecution at the hands of a money-mad band of parasites, is their loyalty to the working class.

Our fellow workers are charged with being the cause of the death of a young girl striker on the trumped up charge of inflaming the minds of the workers with inflammatory speeches, to the point that the workers rioted. Those who know the prisoners and have heard the speeches, know that such a charge is an absolute lie. Back of the demand for the blood of our fellow workers are the strongest combinations of capital on the Eastern coast. The best legal talent to be procured, will battle for a verdict in the first degree. We have no other alternative than to do our best with the game of the enemy. We must have first class attorneys. They will cost a lot of money, but what is money compared to the lives of our fellow workers?

Shall we allow our fellow workers to be murdered to satisfy a blood-thirsty capitalist class? Will YOU assist in securing the best defence possible for them? If you will, then fill out the following blank and forward your donation to William Yates, Treasurer Eitor-Giovannitti defence committee, Central building, Lawrence, Mass., who will receipt for the amount.

To William Yates,

Secretary-Treasurer Eitor-Giovannitti Defence,
Lawrence, Mass.

Fellow Worker:

Enclosed find \$..... as my donation to the Eitor-Giovannitti defence.

Kindly forward receipt to the address given below.

Signed.....

AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

PITTSBURGH POLICE CLUB WORKERS

(Continued from page one.)

her followers until she was placed in a patrol car.

"By this time Kelly street was jammed in both directions for several squares. It was then that Assistant Superintendent Kennelly ordered the mounted men into action. Drawing their night sticks they formed a solid phalanx of 23 men and moved from Kelly street and Homewood avenue against the big mob that had assembled behind the hand. The mob did not show any intention of giving way and stood sullenly awaiting the attack of the mounted men. They did not have long to wait.

"Following the orders not to give way an inch the mounted officers moved rapidly down the thoroughfare. With their heavy riot sticks they struck out and knocked over a few of those who refused to retreat. Then the horses began to plow through the mob and it soon began to yield. The mounted men kept their horses on the go until the mob had been effectually broken up. Many were injured by being bruised and knocked down by the horses, but it wasn't found necessary to remove any of them to hospitals."

Such actions on the part of the police will produce more rebels in the labor movement than could be made by tons of literature. The strength of the arms of the police is the measure of the weakness of the capitalist system.

CHEERING WORDS FROM NORWAY

To the Central Administration of the I. W. W.:

The Central Committee of the Federation of Social-Democratic youths in Norway, representing 3,000 members, sends a sharp protest against the imprisonment of our comrades Eitor and Giovannitti, by the American authorities.

Fully knowing how little truth there is in the accusation against them, we hope all men who can think, in all nations, will rise to protest in the name of Justice and Humanity of our comrades are going to be condemned by a fraudulent court of class justice.

We hope that America will be spared such a shame.

EUGENE OLSENSEN,

For the Central Committee.

Kristiania, Norway, July, 1912.

MINNEAPOLIS ON THE MOVE

To put another link in the chain of protest meetings against the imprisonment of our fellow workers Eitor and Giovannitti, a chain which is reaching across the ocean and will soon encircle the entire civilized world, the Minneapolis locals of the I. W. W. held two protest meetings on Sunday, August 11, and one on the following night. Fellow Worker Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was the principal speaker.

The open air meeting in the afternoon was well attended in spite of the fact that the Park Board refused the use of the parks and the meeting had to be held on a baseball field.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn described the conditions at Lawrence, Mass., prior to and since the strike. In her own fascinating way she held an appreciative audience spellbound for the greater part of the afternoon. Revolutionary songs were sung by several of our fellow workers and these made a decided hit. Strong resolutions were read and adopted at all the meetings. These specifically condemned the court that imposed a light sentence upon dynamiter Brown for planting explosives so as to try to discredit the strikers and their leaders.

Despite the heat the Sunday evening meeting was also largely attended. Nearly every seat in the Dannya Hall, one of the large halls of the city, was filled. The audience was responsive and applauded repeatedly the telling remarks of the speaker. During this meeting a cop-

made his appearance in the doorway, but seeing an inoffensive woman speaker and only "mental dynamite" on display, he politely withdrew.

The Monday night meeting at Fourth and Nicollet avenue again brought out a large crowd of workingmen and women. The audience responded nobly to the appeal for assistance toward the defense of the imprisoned men.

The financial results of the meetings were: Sunday afternoon, \$28.53; Sunday night, \$30.94; Monday night, \$15.39; donations and percentage on literature sales, \$15.47, making a total of \$90.33. After deducting the expenses of the three meetings an amount of \$55 was forwarded to Wm. Yates at Lawrence, Mass., to be used in the defense of Joe Eitor and Arturo Giovannitti. Literature sales at the three meetings were \$33.

Is the I. W. W. to grow? It must be well on its way when even conservative Minnie comes to the front in such a splendid manner.

RICHARD REESE.

SHINGLE WEAVERS WANT SOLIDARITY

An essentially sane view of the lumber situation in the Northwest is shown in the following communication from a local of the Shingle Weavers' Union as it was published in their official journal. It will meet with no favor from the "Saw Dust Ring" nor the class of labor officials who stand for divided effort.

"The I. S. W. U. of A. is the most revolutionary union attached to the A. F. of L. But where do we travel? A proposition has been placed before us. That is, to unite with what is left of the Loggers and Sawmill Workers after a few craft union leaders got done sorting them over.

For three years internal dissensions have reigned in our union and at last we are commencing to get an understanding of our differences.

Industrial unionists, with very few exceptions, are realizing that laboring from within some of the trades unions brings results. Where the I. S. W. U. organizers could do no organizing two years ago, today they are building up strong locals.

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ARE WE GOING TO LEAVE THE FIELD?

(By Rugger.)

Since the I. W. W. set foot in the Redwood belt the capitalists of this district are excited about the fact that the damned undesirable agitators are trying to get the slaves to see that the more they produce, the less they get; and the harder they work, the sooner they will be out of a job. They don't like this kind of patriotism.

In order to get rid of these dangerous characters the gentlemen (?) got the discharging habit. That is, they tell the I. W. W. men their services are required no longer.

If you are one of those that don't stick up for the company, or one that's not willing to work for twenty or thirty minutes over-time without getting paid for it, or if you read too many newspapers, you surely will get your walking papers. They hope by this method to down the spirit of the workers that dare ask for more bread and better treatment.

Will they succeed?

The workers declare not. Where they discharge one, there are more left, and the discharged one packs his freight to some other place, where gently but firmly he starts more agitation.

The blacklist is a poor weapon to stamp out the I. W. W., for if now and then it has a quieting effect on someone, generally it helps to make better rebels. (Of course, the blacklisting system is working very smoothly in Humboldt County, Cal.)

Now, fellow workers, it is up to us to show the parasites that we can agitate in spite of them, and that we accept the challenge without fear. Just when they think they are rid of us we will raise our standard higher than ever and we will be prepared for whatever comes our way.

Brace up, fellow slaves, and let us all take a hand in the game of teaching our brothers that there is nothing in imaginary lines that makes one nation better than another, or simply because one was born white, to claim to be better than the one born black or yellow. We are all slaves to the system, whether we are black, white or yellow, and our interests are in the common cause of all the people who suffer and labor for the drones of all nations.

Let's turn our thoughts on Lawrence for instance and reflect that if those brave people instead of walking out in a body, as they did, representing over twenty different nationalities, the Italians had objected to making common cause with the Frenchmen, etc., etc., would they ever have won such a victory?

Would they have been able to cast a mortal fear into the hearts of all the capitalists of North America?

They never would! And every one knows that. So, against the violence of the capitalists, let us put the SOLIDARITY of all the workers AND THE WORLD WILL BE OURS!

Also let us send our fraternal greetings to the prisoners of Lawrence awaiting trial for being loyal to the working class.

F. J. McNulty has an editorial in the June Electrical Worker in which he states that a man who loafs on a job should be fired by the union foreman, for there are "many competent mechanics anxious and willing to do a fair day's work for a fair day's wage, if they can get it to do." Logic would dictate that the more loafing does the greater the likelihood of some of these "anxious" mechanics getting something to do. But, being a stranger to logic, McNulty condemns "slowing up" as inefficiency and then fights against the introduction of scientific management in his trade. Mac may have to get off the fence soon.

"La Sociedad de Estudios Racionales" of Los Angeles, Cal., at its general meeting on July 28 passed resolutions condemning the persecution of the I. W. W. and particularly of Joseph J. Eitor, Arturo Giovannitti and A. L. Emerson of the B. T. W. They state that the resolutions themselves carry no weight, but with the thousands of other protests they will serve to show those in power how the masses are viewing the question.

Militant tactics marked the strike of the linemen at Lincoln, Neb., last month. The big cables were cut in at least a hundred different sections of the city and in many points the cables were found to have small punctures which would admit water with the first rain and thus paralyze the service. Besides this the linemen have enlisted their friends in a boycott that means the taking of thousands of phones from the homes in Lincoln. The company should issue a bulletin modeled after section six, article two of the S. P.

The Omaha Building Trades Council (A. F. of L.) at their regular meeting on August 8, 1912, in a resolution condemning the action of the authorities in arresting and holding Eitor and Giovannitti, and Emerson and his associates, make the significant statement that they "emphatically protest against these high handed methods of the courts and call upon all labor unions and progressive bodies of workers, to close up ranks, and form in hollow squares if need be, to save the lives of our imprisoned brothers." The council represents 15 unions of the building trades.

Edward Webber, of Local 252, I. W. W., stowed away on the Victoria on June 2 and made his passage to Nome, Alaska. He agitated on board the ship and was agreeably surprised to find Nome to be practically an I. W. W. camp. Work, however, is reported as scarce, and circumstances are hard among the men, partly owing to the fact that no water can be obtained for sluicing. The ONE BIG UNION idea is encircling the globe.

Shall Murder Be Committed?

Joe Eitor and Arturo Giovannitti are in prison in Lawrence, Mass., awaiting trial on the charge of murder. They will be tried in a hostile capitalist community in September or sooner, for a crime committed by a policeman, as testified to by eye-witnesses, during the great textile strike through which 300,000 ill treated and half starved textile workers have been benefitted by a substantial raise in wages to the amount of \$15,000,000 annually.

These young agitators came to Lawrence, Mass., at the solicitation of the striking workers in order to give them the benefit of their organizing experience in the battle for a living wage. The master class, whipped by the solidarity of the workers, now wish to get revenge by the death of our fellow workers in the electric chair. Their crime like many others who have suffered persecution at the hands of a money-mad band of parasites, is their loyalty to the working class.

Our fellow workers are charged with being the cause of the death of a young girl striker on the trumped up charge of inflaming the minds of the workers with inflammatory speeches, to the point that the workers rioted. Those who know the prisoners and have heard the speeches, know that such a charge is an absolute lie. Back of the demand for the blood of our fellow workers are the strongest combinations of capital on the Eastern coast. The best legal talent to be procured, will battle for a verdict in the first degree. We have no other alternative than to do our best with the game of the enemy. We must have first class attorneys. They will cost a lot of money, but what is money compared to the lives of our fellow workers?

Shall we allow our fellow workers to be murdered to satisfy a blood-thirsty capitalist class? Will YOU assist in securing the best defence possible for them? If you will, then fill out the following blank and forward your donation to William Yates, Treasurer Eitor-Giovannitti defence committee, Central building, Lawrence, Mass., who will receipt for the amount.

To William Yates,

Secretary-Treasurer Eitor-Giovannitti Defence,
Lawrence, Mass.

Fellow Worker:

Enclosed find \$..... as my donation to the Eitor-Giovannitti defence.

Kindly forward receipt to the address given below.

Signed.....